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## SIX MEXICANS ARE KILLED IN DONNA FIGHT

Besides Half Dozen Actually Accounted for As Dead, Three Others Are Believed Slain, Although Report Unconfirmed.

### U. S. SOLDIERS ARE FIRED UPON

Two American Soldiers Visit River Bank for Water and Mexicans Hidden In Bunch Open Fire on Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 18.—At least six Mexicans were killed in fighting near Donna. Three more are believed to have been slain but the report is not confirmed. Colonel Blockson's investigation developed that two unarmed American soldiers went to the river for water and were fired on from the opposite bank. Other American soldiers returned the fire.

When a United States detachment fired on the snipers, a number of Mexicans concealed in the brush opened fire and exchanged shots for a half hour. An American was injured. A delegation was sent today to Colonel Bullard at Harlingen asking that a detachment be sent to guard the Mexican quarters on the Asadon ranch southwest of Sebastian. Residents of that community are American citizens and afraid of bandits. This is the third instance of a Mexican community on the American side of the river asking for protection.

Carranza authorities did not issue a statement to reconcile the discrepancy of the statement of their soldiers in the Brownsville fight with the evidence gathered on the American side that American soldiers were fired on first and were forced to shoot in self defense. General Nafarrate today started for Monterrey where he has been called for a conference with General Trevino, the nature of which is not disclosed. It is reported that Nafarrate may be sent to a distant post.

The arrival of sixteen wounded Mexicans at Matamoros was reported. It is said their arrival created much excitement and crowds gathered at the hospital and made threats. It is said the men came from the region of the recent Donna fight.

Instructions Renewed WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Villa's disclaimer of responsibility for acts of lawlessness of bands in the territory under his control, and indication that Chihuahua and Sonora are to become the scenes of renewed military activities, prompted the state department to renew its instructions to consular agents to advise Americans to leave Northern Mexico.

Correspondence on the subject between Secretary Lansing and Enrique Lorente, the Villa representative in Washington, was made public. Lorente wrote: "The provisional government is unofficially informed that the department of state has instructed consular officers and American citizens in the territory controlled by the convention government in Northern Mexico to depart from their posts. This action is said to have been based on the alleged inability to secure from local military authorities adequate guarantee. I am directed by General Villa to express his deep regret at the step taken without affording him an opportunity to remedy the wrong acts and remove the feeling of insecurity that might exist." In reply Secretary Lansing wrote:

"The action was taken merely as a precautionary measure for the safety of our people in the districts mentioned in order to avoid indignities such as recently were suffered by Americans at the hands of lawless bands in Chihuahua and Sonora. The department was influenced to relieve this advice by the receipt of a telegram from George Carothers quoting the Villa message in which the latter disclaimed any responsibility for the acts of lawless bands in the territory under his control."

Eighth Cavalry to El Paso SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Orders for the detachment of the Eighth Cavalry for El Paso were announced. The regiment returned from the Philippines recently.

## Outpost Fighting Going On Outside of Nogales

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NOGALES, Sept. 18.—Outpost fighting continued between the forces of General Calles, the Carranza commander investing Nogales and the troops of Governor Maytorena. Maytorena reports he lost twelve killed and fifty wounded.

Apparently Calles has fallen back to San Lazare where he will make a

## PEACE CONFEREES TO EXTEND RECOGNITION TO CARRANZA REGIME



Left to right, top: Suarez, Calderon and Pena; bottom, da Gama, Naon and Mendez.

Decision Is Reached at Conference That Time Has Come for Extension of Formal Recognition to Some Government.

### TO FOLLOW LEAD OF UNITED STATES

Even Those Doubtful If Such Recognition Is Advisable Indicate If United States Does, Action Will Be Unanimous.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Secretary Lansing and representatives from Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala resolved at a meeting today that the time had come for the extension of a formal recognition to a government in Mexico. Three weeks from today another conference will be held in Washington to make a decision as to the elements upon which that recognition be conferred.

The conference declared that recognition should be accorded to the de facto authorities possessing material and moral capacity necessary to protect the lives and property of nationals and foreigners. Unless the military situation there takes a decided turn, the conference are of the opinion that General Carranza is logically entitled to recognition.

The conference lasted three hours. While some of the conferees may at the end of three weeks reach different opinions as the government to be recognized, confidence is expressed that of no eventual disagreement because of the traditional policy of Latin America to follow the lead of the United States in such questions. Even those doubtful as to whether the recognition of Carranza is advisable indicate that if the United States reaches such a decision there will be unanimous action. The general opinion was that the

## TORREON BECOMES UNTENABLE AND IS EVACUATED BY VILLA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] EL PASO, Sept. 18.—Torreón was evacuated by the forces of Villa according to official advice. Villa and his staff left on the last troop train for Chihuahua.

It is said that thirteen troop trains have reached Chihuahua bringing artillery, horses and camp equipment of the army together with the household goods of the officers. Reports

indicate a plan among the leaders for a guerrilla warfare against Carranza. It is said the force at Chihuahua is split into small bands that act independently but are co-operating with Villa as the chief of their operations. The arrival at Juarez of a car loaded with silver revived rumors that Villa is preparing to ship loot to the border. Villa officials deny the car was filled with loot taken by General Urbina. The inability of Villa forces to secure supplies with which to advance against Oregon's Carranza forces made untenable his position. The evacuation of Torreón was accomplished only after every foreigner who wished to leave had been offered every facility according to reports.

General Angeles, Roque Gonzales Garza, Rafael Madero, Miguel Lombardo, Francisco Escudero and Enrique Lorente were announced as representatives of the Villa government at the Pan-American conference.

conferees would express themselves that the Carranza movement is in the ascendancy from a military point of view and that unless unforeseen circumstances developed, the requirements of "material capacity" be sufficient, but whether the Carranza authorities possess the "moral capacity" for a stable government is a question the conferees thought would lend itself to further study and consideration. The emphasis placed in a formal statement on the insufficiency of any government to interfere "directly or indirectly in the internal affairs of Mexico," resulted from many misinterpretations of the Latin-Americans of the original purpose of the conference. A positive statement added informally by one of the conferees was that at no time was moral or physical intervention or the use of forces contemplated.

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## TORREON BECOMES UNTENABLE AND IS EVACUATED BY VILLA

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Ambassador Dumba, whose recall was asked by this government because of his proposal to instigate strikes in American munition plants, defends his action in a letter to Secretary Lansing. He protests against the request for his recall as unjust and complains of the restrictions imposed on his communications with his government. He says the diplomatic representatives of the allies enjoy uncontrolled use of the cables, a privilege denied him. He declares he has asked a leave of absence to explain the situation. The action of the Washington government in requesting Dumba's recall was taken after receipt of information from a copy of a letter sent to Europe by James Archibald bearing

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## SHERIFF TAKES OVER MINES IN CLIFTON STRIKE

Arizona, Detroit and Shannon Copper Mining Companies Turn Over Entire Plants to Greenlee Sheriff for Protection.

### SEVENTY DEPUTIES GUARD PROPERTY

Mass Meeting of Strikers Ratifies Committee to Treat With Companies—Both Sides Confident of Winning.

(Special to The Republican)

CLIFTON, Sept. 18.—The entire plants of the Arizona, Detroit and Shannon copper mining companies in this district were formally turned over to Sheriff Cash today for the remainder of the strike. No attempt will be made to operate the plants, the companies' action being taken for the sole purpose of insuring adequate protection of the mines, smelters and other property. Between sixty and seventy deputies were posted tonight at the mines and smelters in Clifton, Morenci and Metcalf. The companies' properties are also heavily picketed by strikers.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held today, the appointment of a committee of nine to carry on negotiations with the companies was ratified. All the unions in the district were represented at the meeting. Two representatives of the companies, Superintendent Flynn of the A. C. smelter and John Christy of the Arizona Copper company, attended the meeting. The time when the committee is to meet with officials of the companies has not been announced.

The companies posted notices today stating their willingness to treat with the men, but that they could not recognize the Western Federation of Miners in any way. The time when the committee is to meet with officials of the companies has not been announced.

The situation is quiet, and there has been practically no trouble of any sort. Pickets stationed at or near the mines and plants of the companies have assisted the deputies in maintaining peace and preventing disorder. The strikers were enthusiastic over their position at the meeting today and expressions of confidence of victory were heard on every hand. The companies are equally determined and are holding firmly to their policy to accord no recognition to the Western Federation of Miners.

## DUMBA CLAIMS TREATMENT HAS NOT BEEN FAIR

Ambassador Writes Lansing He Has Been Denied Privilege of Communicating With His Government.

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## VILNA IS PARTIALLY SURROUNDED; FALL IS NOT FAR DISTANT

City Which Russians Have Been Stubbornly Defending May Soon Be In the Hands of the German Forces.

### VON HINDENBURG BREAKS THROUGH

Germans Also Claim to Have Captured Outlying Position in Fighting for Dyvinsk—Artillery Still Active.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Vilna, which the Russians have been holding stubbornly has been partially surrounded by German troops and its fall seems not far distant. General von Hindenburg's forces have broken through several points west of Vilna, driving the Russians before them. German headquarters declares. The German claim to have captured an outlying position in fighting for Dyvinsk. There is a continuance of artillery engagements on the western front.

Workers on strike at the Petrograd factories were notified to return to work under penalty of court martial. A joint note has been delivered to Bulgaria by the allies asking that she define her position. The note was not an ultimatum but calls for a plain answer.

With the armies in the west and the standstill the battles at the eastern front create interest. The offensive developed by the Russians at the Gulf of Riga may compel the Germans to turn their attention there.

Increased liveliness along the Serbian border is taken as an indication that long threatened Austro-German attacks with a view of rushing help to the Turks is about to commence. The Serbians express the greatest confidence in their ability to defend the mountain fastnesses.

Austrians Are Withdrawing

VIENNA, Sept. 18.—The Austrians are withdrawing their front from the sector of the Valtian triangle of the fortresses of Lutsk, Dubno and Rovno to prepared positions on the west, according to an official statement. Here the Austrians are fighting against superior Russian forces and have repulsed numerous attacks.

DEMANDS ON WESTINGHOUSE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—Members of the American Federation of Labor, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Association of Machinists presented the president of the Westinghouse company a demand for an eight hour day, a twenty per cent increase and time and a half for overtime. They demand a decision by next Thursday. The company is filling large orders for war munitions.

VILLA ENLISTMENTS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 18.—Charged with enlisting men to enter the service of Villa, Ambrosio Rodriguez surrendered to the United States authorities. He is held in a thousand dollar bond. Rodriguez conducted an employment agency and gathered recruits by that means.

MINISTERS IN SESSION

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROME, Sept. 18.—The Council of Ministers held a long session with Premier Salandra. It is believed important decisions were made respecting the development of the campaign.

WONDER IF ALLIES MAKE ANY REFERENCE TO GREECE

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] PARIS, Sept. 18.—What, if any, reference is made to Greece in the note of the allies to Bulgaria is not disclosed, but it appears to be considered that Serbia's concession should suffice to secure Bulgaria's adherence to the Balkan union. While the exact limits of the Macedonian territory which Serbia concedes is not known, the concession is believed to cover all territory east of the Vardari river with a possible neutral zone west of the river.

Such a concession would give Bulgaria territory along the western frontier and leave Serbia an opportunity to expand northward and westward in territory now controlled by Austria.

Regarding the agreement between Turkey and Bulgaria for the Turkish railway concession, the understanding here is that arrangements have been made, but the date for the transfer is not definitely fixed. All announcements of dates of transfer are considered here as premature and likely to cause irritation

### ARMY OFFICERS MAKE EXPLANATIONS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Captain Waldron and Lieutenant Gardner of the Ninety-third coast artillery, accused of having participated in toasts to the German emperor in a public restaurant in Portland, Oregon, made a satisfactory explanation to the war department.

## THE SUBMARINE PROBLEM SEEMS NEAR SOLUTION

That Full Settlement Can Probably Be Reached By Negotiations In Washington Is Now Belief of German Officials.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—A full settlement of the submarine problem can probably be arranged by negotiations in Washington, Ambassador von Bernstorff is in possession of complete information regarding the wishes and policy of Germany, so the Associated Press is informed, has been given power to negotiate terms of settlement with the United States subject to approval by the home government.

A long report on the submarine situation was received from Count von Bernstorff Thursday and an equally long message of instructions went forward to the ambassador this morning. Both dispatches were of a nature which seems to make officials confident that the whole submarine problem can be speedily and satisfactorily settled. The form the negotiations are taking goes to strengthen this optimism for in such conversations Count von Bernstorff is in a position to communicate many things not adapted to inclusion in the public note but which are of a nature to convince the American government that good faith is behind Germany's assurances and his government's settled determination to remove sources of conflict on the submarine question. Hope is expressed here that the negotiations can be pushed through without delay and that no further issues will occur to complicate the settlement.

May Settle Amicably

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A statement by Minister von Jagow that Germany will consider carefully the evidence in the Arabic case submitted by officials was received with interest as confirmatory of the informal assurances to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff. The American government made it clear that a disavowal of the Arabic case was desired, and the apparent willingness of Germany to reconsider her position as set forth in the last note, revived hope that the case will be settled amicably.

HISTORIC MANSION BURNS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Ankerwycke, an historic mansion at Wraybury, where Henry VIII courted Anne Boleyn, was destroyed by fire.

WEATHER TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—For Arizona: Fair.

## "WAR APATHY" CREATURE OF BRITISH GOVT

Declares Dr. John Slaughter, London Educator in Wonderful Delineation of Internal Affairs of England.

### POWERS AIMING TO MASK REAL ISSUE

Which is Labor's Almost Too Successful Try for Square Deal Against Evils of Long Established Landlordism.

British labor, emerging from the present world war, however it may end, will assert itself to right the evils of landlordism, that have oppressed England since the establishment of the present feudal landed interests of the tight little island.

Dr. John W. Slaughter of the University of London in his "single tax" speech at the Y. M. C. A. stadium last night departed from the more or less dry subject to throw a perfectly new light on internal affairs in Great Britain; he brought to his audience much that has been clipped by the censors from the publications of the present day, and concentrated in a short digression from his subject, a wonderfully interesting description of a state of affairs that he claims will dwarf even the stupendous struggle against militarism when the two are viewed in the perspective of history.

Britain—meaning the laboring classes so predominant in numbers, yet so weak heretofore in political and economic strivings in England, is waging a war, which he knows no cause. The present interest of the British nation in the continental struggle is not shared by the great mass of British people, merely because they are realizing the fact established landed and built up commercial interests are exploiting them. Just as issues like home rule in Ireland and the disestablishment of the church have been built up by the rich, in order that the greater issue of personal rights for the working people may be deferred, so has the empire been sent into this war, so that in a great fear of a possible conqueror, or a great enthusiasm over military action, the problem of proper distribution of wealth may be lost. But the fire of labor's enthusiasm, which it was hoped would consume labor's unrest, has not burned as hotly as the exploiters expected. Yet Britain is not apathetic toward national defense.

Here, Dr. Slaughter made a very strong point. In establishing a basis of argument for the common man's interest and desire to enter into the war, he described a corrupt press, more ready to be paid for not printing facts than it is to accept a proper recompense for calling things by their right names. He told of a government that is using the pettiest subterfuges to discredit labor, and the object of this all, he claims, is CONSCRIPTION.

"In England today are three million men, armed and ready to go to the front. When the first call was sent out for enlistments, the response swamped the war department. Millions offered themselves, and millions were turned away on some pretense or other. The applicant might have been an eighth of an inch too short, for instance. But in this way a condition was brought about, that the government might describe as deplorable. The press howled at the 'skulkers.' The impression was eagerly fostered, that the mass of men in England were apathetic toward the war. Strikes were regarded as unpatriotic demonstrations, and though the government and its press knew better, the striking workmen were called traitors. In every case, our investigators found that such strikes were on private works, and not in any way connected with munitions production."

Correlated with the power of the peasantry—the landlords—is that of the commercial interests, which have grown up and prospered at the expense of labor. Instantly after the war was declared, financial rings

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## Financiers Still Differ In Opinions on Loan

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH]

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The end of today's session found the situation unchanged with respect to a variance of opinion over the proposed Anglo-French loan, some American financiers adhering more firmly to the idea that banks subscribing should receive terms better than those given investors. The matter of including munitions within the scope of the loan, operations still causes a difference of opinion between the bankers and the committee.

The bankers want munitions borrowed from the list of exports to be paid for from the proceeds of the loan while the commission is said to be of the opinion that munitions should be included. Notwithstanding many rumors to the contrary every indication is that an adjustment of differences on these points is still far from accomplishment. Viewed from the angle of the American bankers the commission has won nearly every proposal so far and is standing decidedly firm for the others under discussion.